seized her waten and chain. The property was recovered.

Mr. Fellows informed the court that Miller was an old opinder.

His Honor, in passing sentence, said:—Miller and Manson, you have been convicted of a daring larceny—one so bold in its character that I am led to believe that at the dark hour of midnight you would not only garrote, but, if needs be, murder. Miller, you are an ex-convict—five years in the State Prison.

In the afternoon, Assistant District Attorney Fellows said that there were many cases on the calendar which had to go over in consequence of the absence of witnesses, and that he had no further business to bring before the court. He called attention to the business that had been transacted during the term. Aside from the vast business accomplished by the Grand Jury—they had pound from the vast business accomplished in court. There were, besides the indictments called into that day, 10s cases disposed of during the term, eighty-six having been convicted and twenty-two acquitted. That was an unsually large calendar to dispose of in one term, and the Court andprosecuting officer were indebted in a great degree for it to the prompt action of the jury. The aggregate term of years for which parties had been sentenced to serve in the State Prison, following the verdicts of this month, was 303 years and 6 months, aside from the prisoners who were sent to the Pentientary for a long term of years. For that prompt and retributive justice the community, were indebted to the City Judge, and he (Mr. Fellows) desired, as one of the official organs of the community, to bear testimony to that fact and accord his thanks for it. It was a subject of common remark that terror has been struck into the ranks of the criminal class, and he was safe in asserting that this action would not be spasmodic, but that severe sentences would follow prompt convictions.

PARRAGUT'S PUNERAL.

In conclusion, Mr. Fellows moved that the court adjourn in order to afford the officials of the present only started that their concurred

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Dowling and Shandley. IMPOSITION UPON THE CHARITABLE.

A common mode of swindling the public is by collecting money for assumed charitable purposes. A long list of names of respectable citizens is paradent to show that others consider the object for which the money is sought is a good one. Half the time these names are forgeries. Too often they are genume signatures of charitable persons who have been duped by the swindling collectors. Not only is this system of fraud practised to a great extent in this city, and upon persons, too, who one would think ought to know the proper channels through which to bestow alms, but it is an organized system of cheating all over very many of the States. As a general thing the swindlers go in twos and threes, and, of course the objects which they present to the victims as worthy of assistance are permit of. One time it is a poor,

entities, respectable family starving at Harlem;

stocker time fi will be a young man stricken down with consumption, unable to work, and turned out of a hospital, who can only at the most live a few months, and so on. One of these cases came up yester-day before this court, the money having been collected in aid of the S. Barnabas Church Fair. The dupe in this instance was Mr. Addison Cammack, of 34 Bread street, and the swindler, an old offender in this species of crime, is named Ed E. Duscubury. This feliow swore positively that he was employed by a Mr. Weaver at so much a week, and never received a cent of the money he nad collected. His story was a most plausible one, to which both the Justices Estoned with a patient ear. He admitted having received five dollars from Mr. Cammack, but said he had given that amount to Mr. Weaver. The Court, in passing sentence on the prisoner, tore oschess the web of this "Weaver" in the following style:—

Smoothy Services in the Student of the Personal Control of the Personal Contro

the legal technicality sentenced him on the merits of the case to six months in the Pentientiary.

An Egg GOUMAND.

Francis Turner is a monomaniac in the matter of eggs. He recently stole a box of them from Joseph Scharle's store, in Greenwich street. He admitted that he meant to eat every one of them, and more, too, if he could only get them. He got three months' Penitentiary diet.

Largeny from a basy.

Mrs. Louisa St. Clair, a tidy little housekeeper of the First ward, put her baby to sleep in the cradle at her residence on Tuesday afternoon last, and went out to make some purchases. Now, this baby has the fault common to all babies, as is said, of beginning to cry the very moment it wakes up. Rosa Murphy was seeing a friend who resides in the same house with Mrs. St. Clair on the day above named, and scealthily entered Mrs. St. Clair's apartments, having seen that lady go out a short time before. She saw nothing in the rooms, however, that she could carry away conveniently with advantage to her wants except a very pretty little quilt in which the baby was wrapped up. Gently uncovering the little sleeper, she contrived to unfold the quilt from around it and was safely out of the rooms and on her way down stairs, when the baby, becoming suddenly conscious of there being something wrong, immediately began screaming. Now, it so nappened, as luck would have it, that Mrs. St. Clair had by this time returned to the house, and was in a room on the first floor conversing with a neighbor, and hearing the baby cry at once set off to render motherly assistance, when lot who should she meet with the quilt under her arm but Rosa Murphy. Under these circumstances Rosa was sent to the Worknouse as the best place she could be.

All the courts have adjourned over to-day as mark of respect to the memory of the late Admiral

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee met vesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There was a large number of preminent republicans was a large number of preminent republicans present, including John A. Griswold, R. H. Pruyn, C. M. Depew and numerous others. The members of the committee present were Thomas E. Stewart, Charles A. Anthon, Henry Smith, George H. Sharpe, James W. Husted, Hamilton Davis, Levi Biakelee, H. N. Bliss, S. B. Dutcher, Benjamin Fleid, R. Nelson Lers and Murray Athes. It was thought that the committee would fill the vacancy now existing. The meeting was strictly private, but it is understood that the vigorous prosecution of the campaign was resolved upon. Preparations were completed for a vigorous canvasa.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Mode of Estimating the Basis for Taxation-Machinery in the Tax Office-New York the Most Lightly Taxed City in the Union.

During the past few days several spienetic effu-sions have appeared in some of the so-called news-papers endeavoring to show that the Commissioners of Taxes have been dereited in their duty or partial in the assessing of property in various portions of the city. To those who have taken the trouble to inquire into the matter, those who have examined the modus operandi pursued by the Communications. the modus operandi pursued by the Commissioners, who are not blinded by prejudice, actuated by feelings of personal or professional disappointment or seeking to make political capital, it is plainly evident that the work of assessing the real and personal estate in the city and country of New York is now performed in a strictly conscientious manner, for the good of the city and with all due consideraion for the wishes and welfare of the assessed.

The gentlemen comprising the commission are too well known to need any further commendation as individuals at the present time. The best retutation therefore, that can be given to the slanderous insinuaons that have been put forth against the Board will be found in a statement of

HOW THE WORK IS DONE

by and under the direction of the Commissioners.

The city is first divided into sixteen districts, and to each district is assigned one deputy and an assist-The city is first divided into sixteen districts, and to each district is assigned one deputy and an assistant, and on the first Monday of September the work commences. The assersor assigned to the Thirteenth ward, for instance, makes his assessments on the property without any regard for its relative value to any other portion of the city. So with the assessor in the First or Eleventh or any other ward. These reports are handed in and revised at the end of each week by a general deputy. This latter office is filled by a geatleman well known to all the large property holders and real estate dealers in the city, and was appointed to the position on account of his thorough acquaintance with city real estate and on the recommendation of a large number of heavy dealers and holders. The Commissioners in their desire to do full justice to everybody do not rest satisfied even with their general deputy's thorough knowledge. To aid, therefore, in making the basis complete they have the records of the real estate TRANSFERS FOR THE FAST SEVENTERN YEARS, copied into sixteen different books; reports of buildings erected and improvements effected also copied into sixteen different books, and full sets of insurance maps, such as are used by fire insurance companies, with dimensions and general character of every building carefully noted. From all these sources the assessors derive their information, and it must be apparent to every intelligent person that the basis arrived at is as nearly perfect as it is now possible to reach.

THB SILLY CHARGE OF PAVORITISM is easily disposed of, as the books, when completed, are opqued for public inspection on the second Monday in January, and they remain open until the first day of May in each year. The Commissioners give due and ample notice of the fact that the books will be so opened, and they thirt all persons interested in the matter to call at the office of the Commissioners and see for themselves just how much lis house had been assessed at. He then inquired, apparently at random,

were the property of persons holding prominent and influential positions.

PERSONS PERLING AGGRIEVED at the rate at which they are assessed, or having other cause for complaint, have only to apply to the Board for redress, and a special examination is made in each case. During the past season there were between 3,000 and 4,000 such applications. In each case a sort of arbitration committee was formed, and while in many instances the assessments were found to be higher than circumstannees would justify in others they were found to be too low. The result of the action of the Board in this regard is shown in the following table.

Wards.

Reductions.

Increase.

200,000

been made, if any, and also as a check upon any attempt to manipulate the amounts of assessments. The books are then sent to the Receiver of Taxes, and by him the moneys are collected. Should any taxpayer have been unable on account of sickness or absence from the city to have examined the books while open for inspection, he has the right to apply to the Commissioners at any time and have his assessment corrected should he find it to be erroneous. For determining THE PERSONAL ESTATE BASIS the Commissioners take the general city directory, the special city business and partnership directories, the Newark, Orange, Jersey City and Hoboken directories, and all other records to which access can be obtained and from which any information could be gleaned to aid the Board in their onerous and unpleasant duties. In comparing the city directories with those of cites in the vicinity, the Commissioners find many who do business here and possess personal estate liable to taxation, but which has escaped such taxation by the owners claiming that their estate is situated in the State of New Jersey, and which escapes taxation in New Jersey by the owners claiming that they do business in New York. The Commissioners, by their mode of working, have succeeded in adding Seven Thousand Five Hundred adding to the lists of persons liable to taxation on personal

soven thousand five hundred additional states of persons liable to taxation on personal property. And yet it is undoubtedly frue that not more than one-third of the personal estate in this city which should be taxed escapes through legal channets. Residents of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and other places in the State, who do heavy business in this city are exempt from taxation for the support of the city government. The immense amount of stock of the Central, Erie and other roads held in this city is also exempted, as the law requires the tax to be levied only in those counties through which the beds of the roads are laid. It will be seen, therefore, that

the beds of the roads are laid. It will be seen, therefore, that

MANY ITEMS ARE OMITTED
which should properly be expected to contribute to the support of the government. During the past year there has been so much depression in business that the personal estate of many has been diminished. Yet, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Commissioners, by their diligence and zeal, have discovered personal estate hable to taxation amounting to nearly \$25,000,000 in advance of that assessed last year. The relative value of real and personal estate in this county as assessed for 1869 and 1870 is as follows:—

Assessments

Assessments

	Appresentents	Assessments	
Wards.	/or 1069.	for 1870.	Increase.
1	\$52,463,500	\$53,587,300	\$1,123,800
9		29,225,000	54,000
3		82,435,000	
4		12,258,775	641,450
5		41.4/6,200	3,225,000
6		20,819,850	1,184,500
7		14,663,600	444,900
8		31,010,800	2,466,500
\$	19,277,700	22,162,700	3,655,000
10		13,930,700	1.108.400
11		13,131,500	904,300
		48,855,876	7,264,960
19		7,452,000	394,900
13		20,907,310	951,210
14		48,359,750	5,010,600
15		28.928.456	865,300
16		25.822.100	1,07,100
17		60,081.750	4,803.850
18		71,209,020	11,262,687
19		27,283,650	1.077.300
20	26,161,850	64,680,300	
21		63,147,720	6,064,100 5,517,975
22	. 47,654,245	00,141,130	9,017,910
Total	\$653,114,468 PERSONAL	\$742,134,350 ESTATE.	859,089,182
Resident		\$196,5:9,202	\$20,398,806
Non-resident	29,417,099	33,829,175	4,412,076
Sharehoiders o			2,222,010
banks		75,071,322	WARRIE .
Total	8281,142,695	\$305,232,690	\$24,810,882
		aluation of pr	onerty has
THE OUT THAT		100	Trees.

In the Third ward the valuation of property has been decreased \$69,300, and the amount of taxation on shareholders of banks has been decreased \$69,300, and the amount of taxation on shareholders of banks has been decreased \$660,879, making the total decrease for 1870 \$30,179.

Total valuation for 1869. \$1,047,427,049
Total valuation for 1869. \$964,237,164
Total increase in 1870. \$3,600,004
Total increase in 1870. \$3,600,004
Total increase in 1870. \$3,169,855
The increase in 1870 is occasioned in part by the addition of \$43,000,000 worth of improvements, in part by the discovery of many pieces of property heretofore omitted, owing to imperfections in the maps, &c., and in part by an increased valuation on property heretofore assessed too low, in proportion to other property.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Commissioners have taken all possible precautions to

have their work property and efficiently executed, and they are daily in receipt of compliments and commendations from those who have occasion to transact business with their department and who know when that business is properly and honestly conducted.

ordeted.

IN REGARD TO THE RATE

of taxation it must be remembered that four distinct taxes are to be paid ont of that rate. It has been fixed this year at \$2.25 per centum, by which the State laxes, city taxes, war debt and county taxes are to be paid. Proper consideration and comparison with the taxation in other cities will readily show, therefore, that the tax in the metropolic is actually lighter than that of any other city in the Union.

CUTTING DOWN THE TAXES.

Loss to the Revenue, but Gain to the People A Detail of Exemptions from the Federal Tariff—A Few Items About the Income Tax. numerated in the HERALD as expiring on 1st ber are the following:-The license tax on boats, barges and flats; the tax on the gross receipts theatres, telegraph, railroad, ferry, express and in-surance companies, and of lotteries and lottery ticket dealers; the tax on all sales except those made by dealers in liquor or tobacco and stock and gold brokers; the tax on legacies and successi passports, watches, gold and silver plate, carriage

gold brokers; the tax on legacies and successions, on passports, watches, gold and silver plate, carriages and billiard tables kept for private use; also on canned fish. These comprise all the exemptions which take effect from to-day.

The odious income tax, as has been already stated, is reduced to two and a half per cent, and the amount exempted is increased to \$2,000. The tax at this reduced rate is to be levied only upon the incomes derived during the years 1370 and 1871, and thereafter to cease altogether.

As is well known, banks, railroad and insurance companies are compelled by law, before paying over any interest or dividends on their bonds or stocks, to deduct the amount of the income tax from the same and pay it over to the United States. Such interest or dividend is not then to be included in the income return of the individual receiving the same. This enables the government to collect an income rax from foreigners holding bonds and stock of banks, railroads, &c., situated in the United States. Congress, however, in continuing the tax at the reduced rate, passed the law in such a shape as to leave a gap of five months—namely, from August 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871—during which these corporations are not anthorized to make any deduction on account of the income tax from the interest or dividends paid or declared by them during such period, and it is left to the honesty of the individual receiving the same to return the amounts or eccived on his annual income list with other incomes. But as a large proportion of the bonds of our incorporated companies are owned by foreigners, who make no income returns in this country, the interest on the same from August 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, will escape taxation. Congress has thus, by its bungling legislation, deprived the treasury of a large amount of revenue, and that, too, from a source which could well afford to pay heavily.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF A STEAMTUG.

Extensive Damage on Shore-A Lake City Treated to a Mild Earthquake Experi-

Treated to a Mild Earthquake Experience.

[From the Oswego Advertiser, Sept. 23.]

About ten minutes past four o'clock this morning the whole city was aroused by a most terrific report and concussion that shook buildings to their foundations and rattled windows and crockery ware like a veritable shock of an earthquake. Everybody was abroad at an earify hour, anxiously inquiring the nature of the alarming event. The intelligence was soon circulated that the steamtug George J. Dodge had exploded her boiler while lying at the wharf in front of the Columbia Elevator, on the east side of the harbor, but with the gratifying assurance that no injury to life or limb had attended the disaster. A giance at the neighborhood of the explosion, and almost anywhere on the principal streets on the west side of the river, indicated widespread destruction of property.

The Dodge had been laying up at the wharf over night, the captain and engineer being ashore, and the only persons remaining on board were James Burns, the fireman; Penield, deck hand, and the wife of the latter, who was employed as cook. Between three and four o'clock Burns started up the fire in the furnace, as he was accustomed to do, and the explosion took place in an hour afterward. From the circumstances, there can be no doubt that the occasion was a lack of water in the boiler, the small quantity which it contained being speedily generated into the dangerous explosive gas, of tenfold more force than steam. Who was responsible for such culpable negligence as this appears to have been, the parties who owned or run the tug are better entitled to explain than us. The upper portion of the tug at least was blown into atoms, and Burns relates that he was sitting in the engine room when the explosion occurred and found himself floundering in the water some yards out in the river, without any clear comprehension of the manner of his saidaden transition. He swam ashore and escaped without the slightest injury, which was one of the most astonishing preservations that e

selves in the water, and were rescued by men from a neighboring vessel and found to be entirely uninipured.

Fragments of the boiler and débris of the wreck ascended through the southwest corner of the Columbia Elevator, tearing away a large section of the building and spinitering the timbers into match material. The damage to the elevator will amount to somewhere between \$1,000 and \$3,000.

The great destruction elsewhere wrought was on the west side of the river, the lofty elevators breaking the force of the concussion on the east side. A few windows were broken in different stores on East First street, but the damage was light.

On West First street, on Water street, on the west sides of those streets the destruction of windows was almost complete in some buildings, and the damage extended from Seneca to Bridge streets, lin some instances the whole front windows of stores, sashes and all, were entirely smashed, and numer-

In some instances the whole front windows of stores, sashes and all, were entirely smashed, and numerous parties have sustained damage to considerable amounts.

A large piece of timber, a part of one of the knees of the tag, was found on First street, in front of the Palladium office, and small fragments have been found as far away as Fifth street.

The starting bar of the engine, bent out of shape and which weighed twenty-four pounds, was thrown over the commercial buildings on the wharf, the high stores on the east side of First street and passed through the front of William Blackwood's grocery, making a clean sweep of windows and sash, knocking a showcase and its contents into chaos, and bringing up against the head of a barrel of vinegar in the rear of the store.

A large piece of irou went through the roof of the Bronson block, on Water street, doing considerable damage to the building.

A piece of timber was thrown through the side of Mr. Ashley's hotel, on Water street, smashing shelves and crockery ware and destroying a clock in the dining room. Another piece of timber struck Mr. Ashley's buggy, which was standing in the street, and made a complete wreck of the establishment. The worthy landlord relates that the uprost occasioned no little consternation in his hotel, and a few moments afterwards one or two travellers came down from their rooms with their valless in hand and inquired if the next train was about starting.

A long list of parties who have suffered more or

a new moments afterwards one or two travellers came down from their rooms with their values in hand and inquired if the next train was about starting.

A long list of parties who have suffered more or less damage by the explosion could be made up and which would include most of the occupants of buildings north of Bridge street from the river front back to Second streat. People who were sleeping within those limits state that the concussion was tremendous and buildings were shaken as if by earthquake. It must be considered fortunate that the disaster occurred at an hour when the streets were entirely deserted, as it could hardig have been possible in the day time that such an explosion could have falled of fatal results.

Many splinters of the tug have been picked up today on the streets and in the dooryards on the west side, and a water pail, somewhat battered, was found on the roof of a building on Water street.

The captain of the brig Sea Guil, who was sleeping in his cabin within a few feet from the bow of the bodge, relates that the shock of the explosion completely overwhelmed him, and he was unable to collect his senses for some moments, when he came up and assisted in rescening the parties in the water. The stern of the Sea Guil was slightly chipped and one of her davits cut off square. This morning fragments of the tug were seen floating over the spot where she sunk, white pieces of her wheel and large fragments of bother plate, torn in ragged strips, were found lodged among the timbers of the elevators.

Space would not permit us to recount the profusion of incidents, many of them very amusing, related in connection with the disaster.

The proprietress of an establishment on Water street, who appears to have a ready comprehension from past experience, had the front windows of her place blown in, and shortly after came running up to the station, crying "Police, police! there they go round the corner!"

A guest at one of the hotels on the east side had requested to be called at five o'clock in the morni

porter, "That will do; you needn't make such a d—d noise about it."

A drowsy citizen on the west side was shook into consciousness by his wife with the alarming piece of information that a burgiar had just failen down the kitchen stairs with the sewing machine. "Yes," declared the exasperated lady, "I knew it would be so, coming home at all hours of night as you do, and leaving the doors wide open." The citizens says it was the heaviest blowing up he has experienced for some time.

The Dodge was owned by the Frost Brothers and Mr. Thomas Dobbie, and was valued at about \$8,000.

Since will prove a total loss, insurance not being recoverable.

STRANGLED BY A DOG.—A few days since as a peddier was entering the premises of a citizen of Monigomery county, he was attacked by a mastiff, who sprung to his neck and got such a hold that the poor man strangled to death. He was found lying in the yard, his neck presenting a horrid appearance. The space of ground indicated that there had been a desperate struggle. The feroclous dog was soon afterward killed by his owner.—Caritsle (Ky.) Messenger.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

cli—One Hundred and Seventeen Parishes Represented by Over Three Hundred and Fifty Delegates—Address by Bishep Petter— The European War and the Common

The second day's session of the Protestant Episco The second day's session of the Protestant Episco-pal Diocesan Convention took place yesterday at St. John's chapel. The Convention was called to order at ten A. M., Right Rev. Bishop Potter in the chair. The galleries were well filled with ladies, and over three bundred and firty delegates were on the floor, representing one undered and seventeen parisnes.

representing one "undred and seventeen parisnes.

Minutes of yesterday's session read and adopted.
Several lay delegates from parishes which had forwarded no notification of election presented certificates and were admitted to seats in the Convention. was changed to "St. Luke's Matawa." Re of condolence were read and adopted on the death of Gulian C. Verplank and Edward Jones. The name of Castleton church, Staten Island, was changed to "St. Paul's Memorial church." ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER.

Bishop Potter, in his annual address, said:— We hear from the Continent of Europe fear-ful stories of war and desolation—stories We hear from the Continent of Europe fearful stories of war and desolation—stories which thrill us with horror and sorrow. All the bright dreams of peace vanished before the ambition of political leaders and professional warriors. The inhabitants of two countries which claim with pride to lead the march of civilization and progress engage in a slaughter of human beings which has hardly a parallel in extent in history, and this is in a land and in an age when religion chaims to exert full sway. We, who have lately passed through a terrible and bloody war, can appreciate the awful responsibility of those who are guilty of forcing this struggle upon the people of France and Germany. Yet we have advanced so greatly in the arts and in science, they tell us, and now these Christian nations do naught with all their inventions and improvements but turn them into.

ENGINES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

In the far-off interior of China and Japan they hear, by the same ships which carry our missionaries, of this war in a Christian country. The people to whom we preach peace catch us continually at war, and they learn to spurn our teachings and and advances for their conversion with scorn and contempt. They say justly, "You preach peace eternally, out you eternally fight. You have peace in your mouths and war in your hearts." Thus the condition of Christendou to-day is painful to contemplate, and the depressing effect on our mission in foreign countries can hardly be over-estimated. Still we must not be discouraged, but trust in the strength of the Lord and pray that He will sustain us now as ever,

About twelve o'clock the Bishop said that, not feeling very streng, he would postpone the remainder of his address till the ensuing session. The receipt of a communication from the Diocese of Long island was announced by the Secretary. The rules of order were suspended to allow it to be received. It was referred to the Committee on the Diocese of New York of the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the Diocese of New York from

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN JERSEY CITY. the Blint-Lock Faction in Council-No Ger-

mans Need Apply-The Young Democracy Overstanghed—Sworn Charges of Fraud.

The Hudson County Democratic Convention assembled at Library Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, for the nomination of a Sheriff, a Surrogate and three Coroners. The police arrangements were tickets, the rowdy element had to remain outside. The pugilistic exhibition at Hoboken was there-

fore not repeated, but, on the contrary, the Convention was the most orderly and respecta-ble gathering the democracy can boast of for years. Judge Martindale was elected temporary chairman and A. A. Gaddis permanent president. tered upon when a delegate arose and objected to the interference of policemen in the affairs of the Convention. Several contesting delegations were present, but the appointment of a committee on credentials was carried out with such a keen regard that the proceedings which followed were nothing more than a mockery. The young democracy dele-gations of the Seventh and Eighth wards of Jersey City presented affidavits showing that they were entitled to the seats, that their opponents so managed the ballot boxes at the primaries that in some

City presented affidavits showing that they were entitled to the seats, that their opponents so managed the ballot boxes at the primaries that in some cases a bundle of tickets rolled up as one were received and afterwards counted separately, that frequent protests were made against these frauds by one of the judges of election as well as by several others; that the police were violent towards those who protested, and instead of protecting the honest citizens in the exercise of the franchise, actually became the agents of the parties perpetrating these frauds.

It will scarcely be believed by the honest democrats of the county of Hudson that these affidavits were rejected by the committee on the technical point that the originals were not produced, sithough it was known throughout Jersey City that mass meetings were held on Wednesday night, in the Seventh and Eighth wards, to protest against the fraudulent returns. One of the affidavits was made by Mr. Meehan, a most respectable and wealthy resident of the Eighth ward, who snatched from the hand of the judge of election a bunch of tickets which was about to be deposited as one ticket, and called the attention of the police to the fact; but the officers committed at it.

A motion was made in the Convention that the affidavits be read before all the delegates; but this was yoted down, as it would materially interfere with the programme drawn up before the Convention assembled. The delegations of the young democracy thereupon withdrew. All things having been satisfactorily adjusted by the "ring" a ballot was had for Sheriff, with the following resulting seating the product of the properties of the young democracy thereupon withdrew. All things having been satisfactorily adjusted by the "ring" a ballot was had for Sheriff, with the following resulting as the reupon declared the nominee. He was lately a Police Commissioner, and this explains some maters in the affidavits referred to.

The Convention next balloted for a Surrogate, and the present incumbent, Robert C.

ticket."

1- During the interval of business in the Convention
Judge Rankin delivered a very earnest address, on
the prospects of the democracy in this campaign.

A MURDERED CIANT RESURRECTED.

A petrified human body of colossal proportions was recently discovered on the right bank of the Detroit river. A tradition among the residents of the neighborhood connects the body with that of a giant who was murdered for his money about twenty years ago, near the city of Wyandotte

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Local and Police Paragraphs.

The total number of smallpox patients at present

in the Platbush Hospital is fifty-eight. The cost of the Brooklyn Board of Health since its organization, in May last, to the taxpayers at large, amounts to the sum of \$8,449.

James Brennan, of Laurel Hill, Queens county, was held to ball in \$500 by United States Commi

Jones, on the charge of carrying on the business of John Plaff, the boy who fell down stairs while in a fit, at the leather manufactory of F. Bailey, corner

of South Fifth street and Second, on Wednesday evening, died from the effect of his injuries at the City Hospital yesterday. Justice Walsh yesterday imposed a fine of twenty-

five dollars upon Dr. Henry Schmitz, of Williams-burg, for neglecting to report a case of smalipox: which he had attended. Inspector Fiske appeared as complainant against the delinquent.

No. 220 Union street, was entered by a sneak thief yesterday and robbed of sixty dollars' worth of silver plate. The stolen property, which consists principally of fruit knives and forks, is marked with the initials "H. D. E." The Water Board has commenced two actions-one against the directors and the other against the receiver of the defunct Central Bank, to recover \$21,111, which it had on deposit in August last, when the bank failed. The Supreme Court has also ap-pointed Henry T. Chapman as referee to make a complete investigation of the affairs of the bank.

city, who are interesting themselves in furthering the increase of the funds required for the erection of the proposed Catholic Chapet at Bath, L. I, have opened a fair at St. Mary's Hall. corner of Court and Nelson streets. The tables are well filled with nandsome and useful articles, and are presided overby charming and charitable ladies.

The Delano House, at Sheenshead Ray, L. L. of which Henry C. Delano is proprietor, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. There is no fire apparatus in the village, hence but little was done to stay the progress of the flames. The loss, which is covered by insurance in the Atlantic Insurance Company, is \$5,000. The fire is said to have been of accidental origin.

Brown and Grogan, two of the gang of five who were arrested a couple of weeks ago, for commit were arrested a couple of weeks ago, for committing an outrage upon Mary Ann Spain, a poor emigrant, whom they found wandering along Front street, near the Futton ferry, in the finding of the night, were discharged from custody by Justico Walsh yesterday. There was nothing in the evidence to criminate the twamen named. It was shown on the testimony of Mulloy, another of the accused, that the complainant was intoxicated, and that she was not robbed, ter statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

Coroner Whitehill took yesterday the ante-mortem deposition of Mrs. Eliza Smith, a lady who was injured on Saturday night while interposing beinjured on Saturday night while interposing between her husband and a young man named James, Farrell, who were righting on the stoop of her residence, No. 29 Hoyt street. The injured woman, who is far advanced in pregnancy, stepped between the two men to prevent Smith from being struck, which she received two blows from Farrell's elbow in the lower part of the body. The elect of the injuries received by her caused her to take to her bed, where she is now lying, she believes, at the point of death. The accused, who is about twenty-six years of age, is respectably connected and bears an excellent character for sobriety and honest industry. He wast arrested by order of the Coroner and neld to await the result of Mrs. Smith's injuries.

an order yesterday prohibiting the conveyance of dead bodies through any of the streets of that city, dead bodies through any of the streets of that city, or to the cemeteries adjacent, unless upon a burial certificate or permit procured from his office at the County Court House. The cause of this rather singular order, which is to take effect on Saturday next, is the course recently pursued by the New York. Health Board in requiring persons transporting a corpse from Brooklyn to of through New York city to first obtain a permit from the sanitary authorities of the latter city. This system of ignoring the permits of the Brooklyn Health Office "nettied" Dr. Cochran to such a degree that he determined upon exercising a similar course of procedure in dealing with New York. The great inconvenience and annoyance which will be caused by the order is apparent from the fact that the funerals which cross the ferries to Greenwood, Cypress Hill, Calvary, Cemetery of the Holy Cross, the Evergreens and other burial places of the Saturday the trouble will be averted.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE DOCTORS.

The Shine and Merrill Imbroglio-Alleged Malpractice-How May a Citizen be Ar-

rested?—Shine Taking "Satisfaction."
The quarrel between Doctors Shine (deputy to Coroner Flynn), and Merrill, both of the First ward, which resulted, first in the arrest of the former and subsequently of the latter, still goes on; but which mined. As the case now stands, both the doctors are under ball, awaiting the result of future investigations, the progress of which will be watched

John Gienerhen, a shoemaker, thirty-five years of age, died on the 22d instant at No. 19 Albany street, and Dr. J. N. Merrill, who had attended nim, certifled that acute peritonius was the immediate cause of death and the remote cause perspiration and ex-

The cause of the peritonitis not being satisfactory to the Board of Health the case was referred to the Coroner for investigation, and, notwithstanding the case was reported last Saturday, nothing was heard of its being one of maipractice full yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Shine condescended to hand to the representatives of the press some informal statement having no evidence whatever of boing sworn to oreven taken in presence of Coroner Flynn. Many believe the statements were taken after the arrest and incarceration of Dr. Merrill by Shine, to justify him in the summary course he thought fit to pursue in sending a member of his own profession to the Tombs, who could be found at any time when wanted, and who was ready and willing to respond to any charge brought against him. The whole matter of the arrest of Dr. Merrill is to be reviewed in another higher than the Coroner's court.

Who arrested Dr. Merrill does not appear; but it is certain that soon after Shine was held to bail by Judge Dowling for brutally assaulting his professional brother (Merrill) he (Shine) offered a civilian about the city Hall the patiry sum of fee doltars if he vocuid arrest Dr. Merrill assaulting his professional brother (Merrill) he (Shine) offered a civilian about the City Hall the patiry sum of fee doltars if he vocuid arrest Dr. Merrill, without then even pretending that he had a genuine evarrant to justify the act. The statements as they are presented, being informal, amount to nothing, but the public may draw slightly upon them.

Deborah Glenerhen, the widow of the deceased, stated that on the 2d inst, her husband was taken with severe pain in the bowels. Dr. Merrill was called and administered what was said to be croton oil. Dr. Robinson was subsequently called, as the patient grew no better, but could do nothing more than had already been done.

Johanna Carroll, a sister of deceased, stated she was called to see deceased and found Dr. Merrill attending him, and as deceased was very sick she suggested that another doctor, eac The cause of the peritonitis not being eatisfac-

AN HONEST GRAND JURY.

The Passaic County Grand Jury in the Paterson courts yesterday terminated their labors and were discharged. Several presentments were made against discharged. Several presentments were made against existing nuisances. Among these was one against the belaware, Lackawanna and Western Raitroad; for carelessness in running and management. Another was in reterence to the custom of justices of the peace in entertaining petry suits and bringing before the Grand Jury charges which there was no evidence to substantiate. The Grand Jury also made a presentiment setting forth the careless and dishonest manner in which the last Board of Chosen Frecholders managed the affairs of the county—"spending large sunis of money for cigars, liquors and refreshments, and indulging in gross frauds in connection with contracts made for public works, &c." Several arraignments were made for petry offences, and twenty prisoners against whom no indictments were found were released from the county jail. The sentences of those thus far convicted of criminal offences will be pronounced to-day.